

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information.

XX New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Early Cold War Standardized Armories in Missouri, 1954 to 1965

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Early Cold War Standardized Armories in Missouri, 1954 to 1965

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Signature of certifying official

Title

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Early Cold War Standardized Armories
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Missouri

State

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Associated Historic Contexts

Introduction

The purpose of this Multiple Property Document Form (MPDF) is to better understand and evaluate Missouri's Cold War Era Armories, 1954-1965 and the important role the armory building serves as the home base of every National Guard unit. This MPDF covers the time from 1954 to 1965 when Early Cold War Standardized Armory (Standardized) construction was most active in Missouri.⁷² Standardized construction coincides with the "escalation phase" of the Cold War, 1946 to 1965, and the beginning of the Vietnam Conflict. Of the 30 armories built in Missouri during the Cold War period, 25 were built during the years 1954 to 1965 by four architect/builders. The 25 buildings in this MPDF are distinct from those armories built from 1940 to 1954 that bear similarities to Art Deco and early Midcentury Modern styles. Armories built after 1965 are characteristically larger, irregular in outline, and built by individual architect/builders.

Early Cold War Standardized Armories in Missouri, 1954-1965

Development of the Militia and Armory in Missouri

The National Guard officially traces its origin to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. Missouri's contribution to this entity would come over a century later in 1751 in French Colonial Ste. Genevieve when the first militia man was noted on a census report.⁷³ The regular or compulsory militia is characterized by having general enrollment, limited area of activity, and local defense. A parallel organization is the volunteer militia, a force of limited membership, greater area of activity, and two missions: local and national defense. Early in the nineteenth century the regular militia became militarily and politically unreliable and was superseded by the volunteer militia. All state volunteer militias were later merged into the National Guard after a series of National Defense Laws in the 1920's changed the state/guard relationship.⁷⁴ Today the National Guard is the only defense organization with two missions (emergency response and National Defense), and a dual loyalty to the state and the nation.

As the early volunteer militia concept expanded from state to state, units began to meet and train in unit-owned or rented buildings called armories. Unintentionally the volunteer militia transformed the previous function of the

⁷² Gerber, *Coming in From the Cold*, 63

⁷³ Ekberg, *Colonial Ste. Genevieve*, 29.

⁷⁴ Mahon, *History of the Militia and the National Guard*, 138-53.

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armory and the name armory into a new meaning. Integrating both aspects into one building, the armory is the home of the local militia unit and its arms storage facility. In essence, the volunteer militia created a new type of building with an old name.⁷⁵ The rise of the armory as a volunteer militia building also coincided with the switch from personal to government supplied equipment as a result of increased government funding. Accountability for government property obligated the volunteer militia to rent rooms adequate for safe storage in vernacular buildings and later to rent or own buildings identified with architectural movements and of secure construction.⁷⁶

Early dedicated armories were not governmental or military in appearance. This was not an isolated occurrence; visually speaking, armories nationwide had little in common with government buildings. Instead, the typical armory was a vernacular building (Figure 1), without classical influence or at best a combination of stylistic elements handed down from builder to builder. A vernacular building needed to have certain attributes for armory consideration. Foremost among these was a drill hall, followed by offices, classrooms, secure storage areas, and locker and toilet rooms. These requirements have changed little from the first armories to the present day.⁷⁷ The drill hall, an area large enough for a hundred or more men to assemble for training, is the defining characteristic of the armory.

Armory Styles

Castellated

As the requirements for a good armory building became more specific and vital to the function of the volunteer unit, the need increased to build better designed armories. Although the vernacular armory never disappeared they were supplanted by a new style called Castellated (Figure 2). These armories are the first recognized style to compete with vernacular buildings. They spanned a period from the 1870's to the early twentieth century which coincided with the Post-Civil War labor unrest in larger U.S. cities. It represented a period when patriotism was flaunted in stylish armories built with combinations of private and state funding.⁷⁸ Many Castellated armories were constructed to look intimidating; however, the

⁷⁵ Burns and McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-15.

⁷⁶ Hyde And Conard, *Encyclopedia Of History Of St. Louis*, 38.

⁷⁷ Moore, *Blueprints*, 33.

⁷⁸ "Interim Prerequisites for Home Station Armory Facilities for Federal Recognition of Ground Force Units," .p. 1-2.

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Castellated armory style only copied the current architectural trend in castle-like housing.⁷⁹

WPA/Art Deco

The Castellated armory was replaced by the WPA/Art Deco style building. Most armories in this category are of Art Deco style and built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). A few armories were built by the WPA using brick instead of cement removing them from the Art Deco category. Because of this technicality the initials WPA are added to the heading for clarification.

Art Deco (Figure 3) was a short lived style but it reflected a more complex social environment than found in previous decades due to the Great Depression. WPA/Art Deco armories were built with combined federal, state, and local government money. The Great Depression forced government at all levels to cooperate in order to participate in the Roosevelt back-to-work programs. The unleashing of federal money through the WPA program made Art Deco armories the first aesthetically recognizable style built by the National Guard across the nation.⁸⁰ This building program was the first time the Federal Government actively helped the states build armories.

The use of federal money came with a stipulation that did not exist previously. Armory buildings were now required to allow the local community access to the facility. During the Great Depression, the custom of renting armories for community use changed as communities now used the buildings rent-free. Local units no longer needed to rent out the drill hall for income since the armory was now built and maintained by the state.

The Modern Movement

Though the origin of the Modern Movement belongs in the nineteenth century, its true architectural birth is nearer to the turn-of-the-century (1900) around such international figures as Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and in the U.S., Frank Lloyd Wright. Modernist theory developed in 1920's Europe and reached maturity around 1930.⁸¹ The Great Depression and the rise of Totalitarian regimes in Germany and Russia forced the migration of many Modernists to the United States. Many found new careers at the Harvard Graduate School of Design where they influenced a generation of

⁷⁹ Bell, *Castles in America*, 53-57.

⁸⁰ Fogelson 196-199.

⁸¹ Weston, *Modernism*, 7.

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architects and architectural design.⁸²

Art Deco style is an early form of the Modern Movement in architecture that crossed the Atlantic and reached its height of popularity in the United States before the arrival of Bauhaus influenced designers. Art Deco style became a favorite of builders in the U.S. and the face of the Modern Movement, even as Modernism evolved into Post-World War II designs based on the influence of Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in the post-war era.⁸³ Their influence redirected the Modern Movement away from Art Deco and Streamline Moderne of the interwar years into more austere, box-like designs. Miesian design for example, stressed simplicity and clean lines that influenced the use of flat roofs and geometric shapes on housing and professional buildings.⁸⁴ In the Post-World War II era the Miesian concern for efficiency and low cost construction coincided with the need to rebuild cities.

Although modernist ideas did not completely supplant mainstream U.S. architecture, the two concepts of cost efficiency and functionality achieved prominence during the Second World War. Architect Albert Kahn was not a zealot modernist but a practical designer who built to satisfy the client and the function.⁸⁵ He was an advocate of functionality and a major influence in industrial architecture both civilian and military. He viewed the factory building as an architectural challenge when others ignored it. He pioneered the use of concrete for floors using a system patented by his brother Julius.⁸⁶ He incorporated the use of large window areas in his designs with minimal ornamentation. In this way he promoted Industrial Modernism in pre-WWI factory design and warehouses into the 1930's.⁸⁷ His work for the U.S. government in World War II on hangars, warehouses and offices pointed the way for the post-war building surge with cost, speed, and purpose in mind.⁸⁸

Where Albert Kahn successfully applied the Louis Sullivan dictum of "Form Follows Function" to build factories with reinforced concrete, the self-proclaimed leader of modernism Le Corbusier advocated minimalism and austerity in housing and city planning. In the name of progress he promoted the Radiant City concept of tall towers and unadorned housing.⁸⁹ His concept of a house as a "machine for

⁸² Wiseman, *Twentieth Century American Architecture*, 140-1.

⁸³ Aaltonen, *History of Architecture*, 211.

⁸⁴ Zimmerman, *The Structure of Space*, 28.

⁸⁵ Wiseman, 137.

⁸⁶ Bucci, *Architect of Ford*, 29.

⁸⁷ Ferry, *Legacy of Kahn*, 11-13.

⁸⁸ Roth, *Concise History of American Architecture*, 299.

⁸⁹ Gelernter, *Coming in from the Cold*, 238.

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living” fit the Modern Movement that espoused simplicity.⁹⁰ Le Corbusier’s housing designs that appear later in the Modern Movement featured flat roofs and long horizontal bands of ribbon windows, somewhat similar to International style.⁹¹ His impact on modern architecture, especially war time and post-World War II construction is equal to Kahn’s.⁹² Both designers espoused views that fit the post-World War II era’s need for simplicity and utility. For the reviving American economy that sought jobs and homes, Kahn’s construction techniques built the factories and Le Corbusier influenced the affordable tract home. Both architectural ideologues influenced the Modern Movement in armory construction, as emphasized in the flat roof structures and lack of ornamentation.

Because many of the best known Modernist architects fled to the west, especially the U.S., it was here that Modernism had its greatest impact.⁹³ As a result Modernist designs, such as 1950s Modernism or 1950s Contemporary⁹⁴, spread throughout the U.S. in the late 1940s rebuilding period.⁹⁵ In post-war American architecture, pure form and function triumphed over traditional styles and materials in institutional and commercial architecture.⁹⁶

The influence of Modernism on housing construction parallels its use in armory construction. Under Federal Housing Authority guidelines, lenders and contractors were encouraged to build in this form. Much of the official Washington enthusiasm was based on a notion that modern building techniques could be more efficient⁹⁷ and utilizing new materials could make the Modern styles cost effective and appealing.⁹⁸ Compounding this theory was the modernist view that the simplified form, sans decoration, was universally appealing, regardless of climate or culture.⁹⁹

The federal influence on armory design that gained a foothold during the New Deal era’s public building programs grew even stronger in the Post-World War II period. Post-World War II defense needs expanded as the Iron Curtain closed and the Cold War (1946 to 1989) began.¹⁰⁰ A potentially hostile Soviet Union meant the United States in 1945 required a large reserve National Guard force to augment

⁹⁰ LeCorbusier, *Toward an Architecture*, 151.

⁹¹ Weston, 9.

⁹² *Ibid*, 269.

⁹³ Filler, *Makers of Modern Architecture*, 34-5.

⁹⁴ Moore, 75

⁹⁵ Lavin, *Thematic Study*, 40-41.

⁹⁶ Roth, *Concise History of American Architecture*, 274-332.

⁹⁷ Hampton, *Historic Context*, 36.

⁹⁸ Blake, *Form Follows Fiasco*.

⁹⁹ Brolin, *Failure of Modern Architecture*, 88.

¹⁰⁰ Gerber, *Coming in From the Cold*, 63.

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the small regular army and needed armories to house them.¹⁰¹

The Cold War is the most reasonable answer to why so many Modernist armories were built in the United States. It is safe to say that far fewer modern style armories would have been built in the United States had it not been for the chance occurrence of an overseas threat, and the Federal Government's response to enlarge the defense establishment. It is questionable if any state would have built so many Modernist armories, had the government not been so concerned with efficiency and speed. It is doubtful the States would have built so many armories with the same characteristics if left to their own devices. Drawing on the experiences of a recently concluded war, only the United States Government with unlimited funding had the ability to construct a large number of Modern armories in towns across America in such a short period of time.

Modernist Armory Design

As World War II entered its final phase, Federal planners formulated a revised reserve establishment. It was understood by the Defense Department that the states would be asked to host a larger National Guard contingent than previously manned.¹⁰² The new state quotas were far in excess of the individual state's ability and responsibility to house more guardsmen. Because the War Department was prohibited from building National Guard armories, Congress attempted as early as 1946 to change the law. In a Cold War environment, Congress felt it necessary to help the states purchase land, construct new armories and expand some of the existing armories.¹⁰³

Testifying before a House Committee for the National Guard Bureau (NGB) in 1946, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, used the term "inequitable burden," to describe Cold War national defense needs on state budgets. He defined it as "that burden imposed on the States in providing storage facilities, housing, and other facilities for troops not required in the performance of duties of the National Guard of the several states but necessary to provide a balanced force of a component of the Army of the United States."¹⁰⁴ His testimony was a reiteration of the understanding that the states expected federal assistance in exchange for taking on additional units and relieving this inequitable burden of construction on state finances.

After stating the case for armories, the NGB Chief provided "definitive drawings for low-cost, semi-permanent type, single-unit and two-unit armories

¹⁰¹ Doubler, *Civilian in Peace*, 225.

¹⁰² *Annual Report 1947*, 61.

¹⁰³ *Ibid*, 93.

¹⁰⁴ *Hearings on H.R. 2824*, 4525-27.

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which would provide minimum facilities for classroom, storage and administrative purposes.”¹⁰⁵ A “one-unit” was a building capable of accommodating approximately 200 men and equipment at a cost of \$11.20 per square foot, and a “two-unit”, for about 400 men, could be constructed for \$14.00 per square foot.¹⁰⁶ According to Moore, “one-unit and two-unit” in 1946 described an armory serving a merged National Guard and Armory Reserve.¹⁰⁷ The proposed consolidation never occurred but the attempt to merge services confused early definitions of a one-unit armory.

Plans for armory standardization were drawn by the National Guard beginning in the late 1930’s and early 1940s as the previous Art Deco style lost favor among planners. These were flat roof, single story boxes made of concrete block on a cement slab foundation. No armories in Missouri were built based on these plans but they became the foundation for later designs. The firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill was commissioned in 1948 to design standardized armories. Unlike previous armory styles the new designs were for buildings that were easy to build, inexpensive, and plain, following Modernist theory used during war time construction.

Descriptive names were attached to these early armory plans and later boards furthered the complication. The Fenn Board or War Department Civilian Components Board tried in 1948 to organize the names by correlating an armory size, 1- or 2-unit armory, with the population of the town or city. A town of 30,000 should have one 1-unit armory whereas a city of 85,000 should have a 5-unit armory.¹⁰⁸ This was one method but others exist such as a geometric name based on building shape such as “T-shape” (Figure 4) or “H-shape” (Figure 5). Additionally, a generic Type A, B, and B “plus” name based on square footage.¹⁰⁹ Another square footage scheme with armory plans labeled “Type D, F, and G”.¹¹⁰ Some category titles appear to overlap, causing a certain amount of confusion which illustrates how many different designers tackled the armory project over a long period of time. None of these categories were converted to an actual armory building in Missouri.

In 1949, Bail, Horton and Associates designed the “Type D Armory” for one unit. The Bail and Horton plan is a prototype for later armories which share many characteristics found in the Type D Armory plan. The Type D (Figure 6) is a rectangular shape with the central drill floor flanked on three sides by a “U” shaped

¹⁰⁵ Moore, *Blueprints*, 33, 36 & 44.

¹⁰⁶ *Hearings on H.R. 2824*, 4531-32.

¹⁰⁷ Moore, 34.

¹⁰⁸ Final Report 1948, 7.

¹⁰⁹ Burns and McDonnell, 4-24.

¹¹⁰ Proposed Architecture-Engineer Services, 1.

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arrangement of offices, classrooms, and firing range. A flat roof over offices surrounds a monitor style roof over the drill hall. The main entrance is set to one side in the façade and a large vehicle entrance on the opposite wall completes the floor plan. None of the armories in this MPDF are identical to the Type D Armory or previous designs although all Missouri Cold War armories appear to be variations of the Type D Armory. In this respect many Missouri architects appear to have followed a pattern found in other states where the standardized plans from Washington were tailored to local needs.¹¹¹

Armory Standardization

In 1947, the Secretary of Defense appointed a commission to study the civilian components (the Guard and Reserve) in the military establishment. A top concern of the Board centered on the number of guard and reserve facilities. The current number of armories for Guard use was based on a force-size that the states felt necessary for internal use. Because the post-War army needed a larger civilian component force than the states wanted, the question of who would build these required armories to house the larger force became a bone of contention between states and the federal government. The question was, who would build them, the states that did not need them or the federal government that did?¹¹²

Beginning with the creation of state-level facility surveying boards in 1948, the Committee on Facilities and Services compiled a nationwide survey to determine which states had highest priority in armory construction. Furthermore, they were charged with creating a plan to determine the size differentiation these standardized designs would have to be available in order to house various sized units. The National Guard, in conjunction with the Army Reserve, called for proposals on standardized designs for armory construction, starting with Bail, Horton and Associates of Jacksonville, Florida. The original paradigm consisted of three schematics deemed suitable for the wide array of armory sizes necessary to handle multiple units that needed housing. These consisted of the Type F, Type D, and Type G armory designs, featuring square footage sizes of 11,000 square feet, 14,000 square feet, and 16,000 square feet respectively.¹¹³

By the end of 1950 the National Guard had grown steadily from 353,766 to 369,489 personnel.¹¹⁴ As Congressional action examined bills intended to alleviate the armory problem, the Bureau estimated a need to expand 340 existing armories.

¹¹¹ Burns and McDonnell, 4-24.

¹¹² Gray, *Reserve Forces*, 1.

¹¹³ Moore, 42-44.

¹¹⁴ *Annual Report of the Chief National Guard Bureau 1950*, 1.

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They also identified a national need for armories of various sizes to fit multiple or single units depending on the local population size.

The decision of who would pay for these armories was settled with Public Law 783 in 1950.¹¹⁵ Public Law 783 passed by the 81st Congress as the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, provided for the acquisition, lease, transfer or construction of facilities for the reserve components.¹¹⁶ On August 30, 1950 a conference committee resolved the amount to be authorized for future armory construction. The decision of the conferees was to authorize \$250 billion over a period of 5 years.¹¹⁷ Based on the experience gained by the National Guard before and during World War II, the planned armories would be boxes with flat roofs and no ornamentation, a design nod to Le Corbusier or a Miesian example of “less is more”.¹¹⁸ To lessen the burden on the states that agreed to take more National Guard units than needed, the new buildings would be partly funded on a 75% federal to 25% state ratio. Because the organization and maintenance of the militia was by Constitutional mandate a state concern, the Federal Government had never before contributed to armory construction. To make it politically acceptable to Congress the new armories were required to be open to the general public. In Missouri alone this resulted in 25 new armories built between 1954 and 1965. Some were in towns without an armory and in others armories were constructed as replacements for buildings considered too small.¹¹⁹

To facilitate armory standardization and keep costs down, additional design firms were hired beginning in 1951. In 1952 the architectural firm of Reisner and Urbahn of New York developed yet another armory concept.¹²⁰ Reisner and Urbahn produced three master plans for their versatile armory concept. Beginning with a base size, the planners envisioned a 400-, 600-, and 1000-man armory. Using the concept of the module and “connecting links,” the planners contemplated a 400-man armory that was easily converted into a 600- to 800-man complex, up to a possible 2,000 man armory.¹²¹

Notable in these plans is the allowance for variation in building material and infrastructure. Depending on the state, brick, stone, wood, or cement was acceptable. Yet in the first phase of post-war armory construction in 1950, there was little room for deviation from the use of basic material for all armories. The use

¹¹⁵ Doubler, *Civilian in Peace*, 230.

¹¹⁶ *Annual Report* 1952, 19-20.

¹¹⁷ US Congress, *Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 8594*, 3-6.

¹¹⁸ Gelernter, 266.

¹¹⁹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, 829-32.

¹²⁰ Architectural Record, “New Type Armories”.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*

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of Carthage Marble on the exterior of the Carthage Armory (1957) is a lone exception to the policy of standardization in Missouri. Another aspect of Post-World War II armory construction considered town size. In a 1949 testimony before the House committee studying Bill H. R. 2824, NGB Chief Cramer stated that the strength of the National Guard was in the small towns, and the small, one-unit armory was needed to tap into that strength. But by 1952, planners appeared to abandon that logic in favor of large metropolitan armories of considerable size.

In 1953, Reisner and Urbahn were contracted once more to develop standardized plans at a lower base cost. What they came up with, as noted by Figure 37, is a design analogous to Prichard's early designs. This similarity is not only visual, but chronological; Reisner and Urbahn's new set of design plans, known as the "Sprawling Plans",¹²² are almost identical to the Offset Entrance armories developed in Missouri from 1953-1957.¹²³

Armory construction was now an element of national policy, with government money propelling the construction of Standardized armories in almost every state. Armories built as a result of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 are similar in design and numerous in Missouri. Committed to providing the most functional space for the money, the Cold War category armories built between 1954 and 1965 are generally characterized by:¹²⁴

- a. A building footprint generally in a basic U shape surrounding the drill hall
- b. Rigid symmetry in fenestration
- c. A flat-roof (two exceptions at Fulton and Lexington)
- d. Approximately 2 acres of land with highway access
- e. A half story to provide height and clearstory light through sidewall windows to the drill hall below
- f. A drill hall surrounded by U-shaped, flat-roof, single-story wings
- g. The wing endwalls, front and rear, are blank or pierced with metal windows
- h. The main entry is centered
- i. Brick veneer varies in color from buff yellow to red brown
- j. The floor is exposed concrete slab, few have a partial basement
- k. The indoor rifle range (none are in operation today)
- l. Ornamentation is limited to metal frame windows, limited use of enameled brick and flag pole to the side of the building near the entrance
- m. Classroom space

Defense requirements propelled the construction of Standardized armories

¹²² Moore, 91.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Hampton, *Historic Context*, 66-101.

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that are found in every state and are specific to the Cold War Period from 1946 to 1989.¹²⁵ The Standardized armories are easily identified in Missouri due to their lack of ornamentation, flat roofs, and brick walls. The emphasis on speed and basic materials led designers to forecast only a 15 year life span for the early Cold War armories.¹²⁶ The Defense Department issued new space criteria in 1955, allotting 33% more area per armory.¹²⁷ The new demand, unforeseen in 1949, called for more classroom space, in a reversal of armory design since the 1870s which emphasized unit maneuvering in a large drill hall. New armories reduced drill hall space and gained classrooms for technical training in the modern army. Not only were Standardized armories built in greater numbers, but the size of each armory was expanded.

In 1956, the 84th Congress passed Public Law 302 that enlarged federal support for the conversion or purchase of new armories. This was an enhancement of the Public Law 783 concept. The federal government would now pay 100% of the cost of a purchased or converted armory deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Army to house a new or reorganized unit not needed by the state. The total amount of government support for armory construction reached \$65 million dollars for the years 1952 to 1956 spread over 737 projects.¹²⁸ In 1957, the 85th Congress passed Public Law 85-215, which continued the armory building Federal-State relationship.¹²⁹

In 1964, the Department of Defense conducted a study for future armory construction. They found there were 1,811 adequate armories and 996 inadequate facilities requiring rehabilitation. The new plan proposed 745 replacement armories and 251 alterations for an estimated dollar value of \$148 million.¹³⁰

Slowly the Cold War era of modern architecture ran its course. Early Cold War Standardized armories served their purpose by housing a greatly expanded National Guard in Missouri and across the nation. The Standardized armories have since evolved into another style incorporating aspects of previous types. From their experience building Modernist structures, the Guard learned that the physical layout of the armory, a "u shape" of offices, and classrooms with a large vehicle entry on the open side, was practical and efficient. The other lesson learned was the austerity and uninviting exterior of the Standardized armories ran counter to

¹²⁵ Gerber, *Coming in From the Cold*, 63.

¹²⁶ Proposed Architect-Engineer Services, 2.

¹²⁷ *Annual Report*, 1955, 24-25.

¹²⁸ *Annual Report* 1957, 31-32.

¹²⁹ *Annual Report* 1959, 5.

¹³⁰ *Annual Report* 1966, 46.

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N/A

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the Guards' image.¹³¹

A 1984 study of U.S. Army Reserve facilities noted future armories and buildings for the National Guard must be "aesthetically pleasing" and reflect the local nature of the armory.¹³² This feeling led into the next generation of armory construction with more exterior appeal. Architects were again incorporating elements of style, color, and mixed materials in new armory construction. This trend would continue from 1969/1970 to the end of the Cold War period in 1989. The new traditional style is a combination of accepted design elements, ornamentation, contrasting materials, and varied rooflines commonly found in armory design today.

In most instances, the result was functional and appealing. The new traditional style was more about the use of new materials and design elements built around a proven floor plan instead of an architectural template. After a 20-year period of building modernist armories in every state, the U.S. Army had acquired enough positive and negative public opinion to refine the floor plan of the modern style with appealing architectural nuances to better house the reserve components.¹³³

The end of this architectural phase came in 1965. This particular benchmark was selected because an eight year gap exists during which not one single armory is constructed in the state of Missouri. Furthermore, the armory construction that began again during the 1970's had no similarity to the Standardized era. Armories of this later period were individually unique, with no similarity in aesthetics or designer. When viewing armories from both the Standardized Era "Escalation" Phase, and the Post-Standardized "Détente" Phase, it is clear that they are from different eras, mindsets, and initiatives.¹³⁴

Missouri Cold War Armories and Property Types

Post-World War II, the State of Missouri had the required population to fill a higher federal quota but not the infrastructure to support additional units. Missouri Guard units were underhoused even before 1940, and the state was unlikely to expend tax revenue in post-war years to accommodate the federal government. The defense department planned for Missouri to grow from a 4,907 man force in 1947 to 11,677 in a few years as the army demobilized and the National Guard was reconstituted. However, Missouri had only 45 armories to

¹³¹ Walker, *Missouri Guard Acquired New Armory*.

¹³² McCormick, *Design Guide*, 4-5.

¹³³ McCormick, 14

¹³⁴ Lavin, 40-41.

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house the new force in 1947. Of the 45, only 29 were adequate for continued use; the other 16 were inadequate due to physical condition or size. The state owned only 22 of the total 45; 23 other armories were rented or leased.¹³⁵

Nationally, the Army National Guard inventory held 2,200 Cold War armories built between 1946 and 1989. Out of this total, 983 Cold War armories were built between 1943 and 1965.¹³⁶ During this eleven year period of dramatic defense increases in money and manpower, the National Guard built 25 armories in Missouri, most of which are similar in design and construction characteristics (as listed below). In the second half of the Cold War, 1970 to 1998, and the start of the Détente period with the Soviets, the National Guard built five additional armories in Missouri which fit the late Cold War time frame but vary in design shape, extensive square footage, floor plan, and individual architect/builders. Since these five armories diverge from the characteristics of the earlier 25 armories and are late in the Cold War period they are identified here as the Post-Standardized armories. There is little information to account for the variation in later Cold War armories. Differences in rooflines, entry ways, and the use of brick may be due to money constraints or to Modernist Period influence to maintain simplicity of design in a larger armory.

Kansas City

Joplin

Hannibal

Kennett

Aurora

A good example of a late Cold War armory, categorized as Post-Standardized style, is the Kansas City Armory (Figure 32). It is a combination of irregular blocks in red brick veneer. To the left of the main entrance is the rectangular two-story tall drill hall, with brick bays defined by plain brick pilasters with a flat roof. The formal entry block is a flat roofed long rectangular of two stories on top of a full-length service and storage area with numerous vehicle entry bays. A white concrete band on the roof continues around the building. It is the only Missouri armory designed by Angus McCullum and Associates as a large multi-unit armory serving all of Kansas City.

The other four armories that constitute the Post-Standardized group in Missouri are those found at Joplin (Figure 33), Hannibal (Figure 34), Kennett (Figure 35), and Aurora (Figure 36). They were all constructed outside the period of

¹³⁵ Ibid, 179.

¹³⁶ Burns and McDonnell, 4-25.

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significance between 1973 and 1991, all by separate architects/builders. All are individually unique and none fit a certain size, shape or configuration, thus the exclusion from the Standardized Era described in this MPDF.

The variations found in Missouri between 1954 and 1965 are identifiable as four subtypes of the Standardized Cold War armory built in the time period 1954 to 1965. They are labeled Center Entrance, Side Entrance, Offset Entrance, and Triple-Gable Roof and are illustrated in the chart below. These four armory subtypes were built during the National Guard manpower expansion or “escalation” phase of the Cold War when sixteen armories were built by Prichard and Associates engineer/construction company, followed by smaller groups of armories: two by Butler, six by Barnes and one by Johnson.

Armory Chronology, Architects, Square Footage

Standardized Armories of the National Guard “Escalation” Phase, 1954 to 1965

Year	Armory/Square Footage	Architect	Subtype
1954	Mexico/13,306 Jackson/13,581	Prichard Prichard	Offset Entrance Offset Entrance
1955	Independence/13,288 Anderson/13,333 Marshall/14,944	Prichard Prichard Prichard	Offset Entrance Offset Entrance Offset Entrance
1957	Portageville/17,225 St. Clair/17,225 Carthage/19,627 Perryville/20,585 Cape Girardeau/29,603 (As Altered)	Prichard Prichard Prichard Prichard Prichard	Center Ent. Center Ent. Center Ent. Center Ent. Center Ent.
1958	Lamar/16,614 Nevada/16,643 Warrensburg/16,651 Clinton/16,662 Jefferson City/22,000 (original configuration)	Prichard Prichard Prichard Prichard Prichard	Center Ent. Center Ent. Center Ent. Center Ent. Center Ent.
1960	Moberly/17,493 Fulton/15,322 Lexington/15,322 (original configuration)	Prichard Butler Butler	Side/Center (See Below) Triple-Gable Triple-Gable
1961	Fredericktown/17,407	Barnes	Side Entrance

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	Farmington/17,429	Barnes	Side Entrance
1962	Springfield/47,125	Johnson	Asymmetrical (See Below)
1963	Warrenton/17,281 Rolla/15,556 (Later Altered)	Barnes Barnes	Side Entrance Side Entrance
1964	Richmond/12,927	Barnes	Side Entrance
1965	De Soto/17,561	Barnes	Side Entrance

Post-Standardized Armories of the National Guard "Détente" Phase, 1970 to 1998
(Not covered in this MPDF)

Year	Armory/Square Footage	Architect	
1973	Kansas City	McCullum	
1975	Joplin	Oberlechner	
1977	Hannibal	Mackey	
1986	Kennett	Donnellan	
1991	Aurora	Sides Construction	

Property Types

Cold War Standardized era armories in the state of Missouri represent four subtypes that are distinct but similar in overall design and follow in chronological order. Prichard and Associates designed the majority of the armories that fit these subtypes, numbering 16 armories in total. Beginning in 1954, Prichard's Offset Entry armories began with two rural communities, Mexico (Figure 7) and Jackson (Figure 8). Both were constructed of red brick, featured offset entryway and fenestration along one front wing. They differ in size by 275 square feet, placing both within the 13,000 square feet armory size. The only noticeable difference is Mexico's wing fenestration numbers 4 panels, which is the only deviation from the standard 6 panel fenestration characteristic of later offset entry armories.

In 1955, Prichard and Associates constructed the Offset Entry armories at Independence (Figure 9), Anderson (Figure 10) and Marshall (Figure 11). Again, all three consist of the offset entry plan, red brick construction, with fenestration along one wing numbering six panels. Square footage ranges from lower 13,000 to upper 14,000 square feet.

No armories were built in 1956, but Prichard and Associates escalated their production in 1957 with five new armories at Portageville (Figure 12), St. Clair (Figure 13), Carthage (Figure 14), Perryville (Figure 15) and Cape Girardeau (Figure 16). This was a new design, the Center Entry armories featured centered

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entryways, red brick construction, with the exception of Carthage with its Carthage marble, but with no wing fenestration. Perryville, Portageville and St. Clair are visually identical, with the latter two having similar square footage at 17,225 square feet. Others ranged from 19,000 to 20,000 square feet.

The final year for Prichard and Associates armory production in Missouri was 1958. That year five armories were constructed in Missouri by the firm. Significant in the new 1958 armories is the same Center Entrance style but with a change to yellow brick. These armories were built in Lamar (Figure 17), Nevada (Figure 18), Warrensburg (Figure 19), Clinton (Figure 20), and Jefferson City (Figure 21). Apart from Jefferson City, which has an oversized floor plan, the other four are visually identical. Lamar, Nevada, Warrensburg and Clinton are all yellow brick center entry armories, and all four only differ by fifty square feet in size. Unusual for Prichard armories in this period is the use of a basement level in one armory in 1957 (Cape Girardeau), and four in 1958--Lamar, Nevada, Warrensburg, and Clinton. The visual cues and striking similarities are impossible to avoid. These armories represent not only some of the last of the Prichard armories, but the height of early Cold War armory development in Missouri.

The years 1960-1965 represent a decline in the pace of armory construction in Missouri. As the Vietnam conflict consumed more of the defense budget, less money was available for domestic construction projects. The armories of this time period represent the fourth and final type of Cold War era armory in Missouri.

Prichard's final armory, built at Moberly (Figure 22), represents the transition point between Center and Side Entrance armories, incorporating characteristics of both. The Moberly armory features characteristics of a Prichard armory, such as the U-shaped utility spaces surrounding the drill hall and the usage of rear wings. However, it incorporates a side entrance as well as a bay of windows along the office space on bay one. Additionally, it still maintains the small lobby space common in Center and Offset armories, rather than the corridor style found in Side Entrance armories and Triple Gable armories at Fulton (Figure 23), and Lexington (Figure 24).

The more numerous Side Entrance subtype, exemplary in Fredericktown (Figure 25), Farmington (Figure 26), Warrenton (Figure 27), Rolla (Figure 28), Richmond (Figure 29) and De Soto (Figure 30) represent the post-Prichard era of Cold War armories in Missouri. Predominantly built by the firms of Butler and Barnes, these armories are visually identical in terms of shape and construction, featuring a front façade with a bank of windows, and a unique corridor style entryway off one side of the main structure, exiting into a parking area (see Figure 24). Notable differences include the triple gable roofline at Lexington and Fulton by Butler.

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Springfield (Figure 31), constructed in 1962 and extensively modified since, represents no visual similarity to any subtype found elsewhere in Missouri. Believed to have been designed under specific parameters to house multiple units, it is labeled in this document as an Asymmetrical Variant following the label applied to it by Brockington.¹³⁷

Conclusion

Early Cold War Standardized Armories are common in Missouri. With 25 built from 1954 to 1965 they are easy to identify due to the uniform use of brick and concrete block construction, block shape, flat roofs, and ribbon windows. The use of Modernist design principles and construction techniques set them apart from previous and later armory styles. It is their uniqueness that identifies them with a new style of war that appeared for the first time in American History. The Cold War Period from 1946 to 1989 forced the United States to counter the threats of the Soviet Bloc countries with a larger than usual National Guard. Under a state and Federal arrangement, new armories were built with federal money for the first time in a new style that gained popularity during World War II. The hallmarks of that style were utility, efficiency and speed of construction (the essence of the Standardized Armories described in this MPDF).

Architects

Of all the armory builders the best known is the first and most prolific Missouri armory builder George William "Bill" Prichard. Prichard designed or headed a team that produced sixteen Modernist-style, Early Cold War Standardized Armories in Missouri. Why he was chosen is unknown although his short biography indicates he was a member of the National Guard and had war time experience building utilitarian type buildings.

A native Missourian from Jemeson, Daviess County, Prichard was born in 1908, attended local schools through high school, and the University of Missouri where he graduated as a Civil Engineer. After graduation he worked for the Missouri Highway Department from 1929 to 1938, and with the engineering firm of Black & Veatch from 1938 to 1940. Predating his connection to the National Guard, Prichard joined the Missouri Guard as a private in 1933 and entered active duty with the Corps of Engineers in 1940. He served 27 months in North Africa and Europe in WWII, ending as a Colonel with six Bronze Stars, one Purple Heart, and

¹³⁷ Brockington, *Historic Structures Review*, 90.

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Croix de Guerre from France. Prichard returned to Missouri in September 1945 and reserve duty in 1946. After working for Black & Veatch from 1946 to 1952, he and three colleagues formed a civil engineer firm in Independence, the Prichard Company.¹³⁸

Several other architectural firms were involved at one time or another in creating plans for the new modernist armories in the late 1940's and 50's. Three of note, are Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill; Bail, Horton and Associates; and Reisner and Urbahn. Probably the best known of the three is Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill. This Chicago based partnership was formed in 1936, by Louis Skidmore and his brother-in-law Nathaniel Owings and later John Merrill in 1939. One of the largest architectural firms in the United States, the firm has additional offices in several national capitals. Projects the firm is known for include: the John Hancock Center, The Sears/Willis Tower, libraries at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois at Chicago campus.¹³⁹

Bail, Horton, and Associates founder George Hamlin Bail was born in 1921 in Ohio, grew up in Florida and learned drafting at his father's architectural office. After four years in the Field Artillery during World War II he graduated in 1948 from Princeton with an architectural degree. In 1955 he became a partner with his father Frank and Freeman H. Horton.¹⁴⁰

Freeman H. Horton was born in 1897 in Manatee County, Florida. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University in 1918. Early in World War II he formed a partnership with Frank Horton, later joined by son George. Horton is known for the Tampa Bayshore Drive and Bay Street and Marjorie Park yacht basins, as well as the Sunshine Skyway Bridge in 1945.¹⁴¹

Max O. Urbahn of Reisner and Urbahn, and Associates, was born in Burscheid, German in 1912. He studied architecture at the University of Illinois and Yale University. He began his career in 1938 for the firm of John Russell Pope then designing the National Gallery of Art and the Jefferson Memorial in Washington. He established the firm Reisner and Urbahn in 1946. His biggest project was to design the NASA Vehicle Assembly Building at Cape Canaveral, Florida, a huge building which Urbahn humbly described as "little more than a slick, polished box."¹⁴²

¹³⁸ Prichard, George William "Bill"

¹³⁹ Wilson, Encyclopedia of Chicago.

¹⁴⁰ Geo. H. Bail.

¹⁴¹ Hunsicker, Charlie and Allan Horton. *The Road Not Taken*.

¹⁴² NY Times, Max O. Urbahn is Dead.

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Modern Era Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954 to 1965

Following WWII, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) commissioned a series of standardized armory plans to support their recommendations for an expanded civilian-based force, along with funding to support armory construction to house new National Guard units. To comply with national defense requirements for more guardsmen and armories, nationally recognized design firms such as Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill (SOM) and Bail, Horton and Associates produced conceptual designs. Design approaches varied, though all plans were focused on providing efficient, economical armories using a limited number of readily available materials with little or no ornamentation.

States were slow to adopt standardized designs in National Guard armory construction until the passage of Public Law 783 in 1950. The law provided federal funding to states to expand the number of National Guard units and associated armories. From 1954-1965, Missouri constructed 25 armories in response to federal funding. Missouri did not adopt any of the NGB standardized plans; however, the state's new armories were derivatives of the "Type D" armory designed by Bail, Horton, and Associates in 1949.¹⁴³

The "Type D" armory is a rectangular building of concrete block and brick veneer with a floor plan designed around a central double-height drill hall. Office spaces, classrooms, a small-bore rifle range, lavatories, kitchen, and arms vault are arranged on three sides of the drill hall. The fourth side holds a large vehicle entrance. All of Missouri's Early Cold War Standardized Armories share this basic floor plan.

Missouri's Early Cold War Standardized Armory types and subtypes share other common design elements, notably a limited range of exterior cladding. All were originally clad in yellow or red brick except the Carthage Armory. Ornamentation is or very limited and may consist of stone coping along the roof line, limestone trim around the main entry, or a wall of glazed brick surrounding the entryway. Roofs are two-level with a monitor over the double-height central drill hall, and lower flat roofs over the surrounding classrooms, offices and auxiliary spaces. A solid cement slab is typical for these buildings although a few Standardized Armories have a partial basement and one is full length.

Another common characteristic is the location and amount of land required by the Standardized Armory construction. Historically armories had been centrally located in their communities, often in the upper stories of commercial buildings or

¹⁴³ Moore, *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier*, 147.

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in purpose-built buildings constructed in or at the edges of central business districts. Following WWII, armories were more commonly constructed near the edge of town and two or more acres of land was desirable for the large number of unit vehicles.

Despite the general uniformity of Missouri's Standardized Armories, there is enough variation on the basic design to identify in this MPDF four subtypes, Offset Entrance, Center Entrance, Side Entrance, and Triple-Gable.¹⁴⁴

Subtype A: Offset Entrance Armory – 1954 to 1955

The new armories allowed the architect of the Offset Entrance subtype to incorporate an arrangement of entrance door and endwall space to provide additional floor space. The characteristically paired entrance doors are roughly centered in the façade and provide direct access into the drill hall. The entrance appears to be offset because of a deeply recessed covered entrance bay that stretches across approximately 1/3 of the façade. The five armories in the Offset Entrance subtype, 1954 to 1955, are identical to the Center Entrance category except for the extension of a right or left endwall past the main door and level with the opposite wing (Figure 8). A set of windows in the enlarged endwall creates only the appearance of the main entrance being offset to one side. The entrance door wall is covered in glazed brick and the monitor style center roof is taller than the monitors in the Center Entrance buildings with a row of windows on each side of the monitor roof. The Armories in the Offset Entrance subtype are:

Anderson
Independence
Jackson
Marshall
Mexico

Subtype B: Center Entrance – 1957 to 1958

The nine buildings in the Center Entrance (Figure 15) grouping are characterized by a rectangular floor plan with protruding wings forming the arms of an "H" pattern flanking the single entry doorway and single vehicle entrance to the rear. How far the wings extend from the façade or rearward flanking the large vehicle door is based on local designs. Center Entrance armories are one-and-a-half stories with a flat roof over the office areas and a monitor-style roof over the drill hall. The main door is a double-door, in some cases surrounded by stone quoins or brick work, and fenestration equally arranged on both sides of the monitor. A

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

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N/A

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simple corridor flanked by offices connects the entrance with the interior drill hall. Interior treatment is painted cinder block with some glazed brick. Exterior treatment is either red or yellow brick, with asphalt or tar roof covering. Interior floor plan is a "U" shape arrangement of offices and classrooms on three sides of the drill hall and the large vehicle door on the fourth side. A solid cement slab is the typical floor for these armories.

Most Center Entrance armories were built by the architect and engineer firm Prichard and Associates, and have a standardized appearance. All were built on new sites of two or more acres of level ground. Lamar (1958), Clinton (1958), and Warrensburg (1958) are examples of the subtype. Armories in the Center Entrance subtype are:

Carthage

Clinton

Nevada

Perryville

Portageville

St. Clair

Cape Girardeau

Lamar

Warrensburg

The Jefferson City (Big Blue) Armory is a Center Entrance armory yet represents an exception in the Center Entrance category. The Jefferson City armory was originally built in 1958 as a Center Entrance Variant with an atypical trapezoidal shape in yellow brick. It was later modified in 1987 by Ludwig and Associates to include more floor space and a new façade which cloaks the original yellow brick in a dark blue metallic skin.¹⁴⁵

Subtype C: Side Entrance – 1960 to 1965

The third subtype is the Side Entrance armories built between 1960 and 1965 (Figure 27). This subtype shares common characteristics with the other Standardized Armory types including orienting the classrooms and offices around a 1 ½ story central drill hall, use of exterior brick cladding and metal-frame windows. Materials used and the overall design elements of structure are characteristic of the subtype including use of monitor style roof over the drill hall, and red or yellow brick cladding. The Side Entrance type reorients the layout and places the public entrance in the secondary elevation along the long side of the rectangular drill hall. Instead of a central entrance door typically found in the center and even the off-set entry subtypes, the public entrance is located near one corner of the building exiting out on a large parking lot. The entrance lacks a lobby, it accesses a long corridor flanked by offices that end at the drill hall. The long corridor wall that faces

¹⁴⁵ Wiegers, 124.

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N/A

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outward consists of windows stacked horizontally. Armories in the Side Entrance subtype are:

DeSoto
Farmington
Fredericktown
Warrenton
Richmond
Rolla

The Moberly Armory is categorized within this subtype but is not typical. It is a Side Entrance Variant built in 1958. The entrance is on a secondary level corner next to the primary level and façade. The entrance has a small lobby and goes directly into the drill hall.

Subtype D: Triple-Gable – 1960

Armories in Fulton and Lexington exhibit a similar outline distinct from the other three subtypes in this MPDF (Figure 23). In floor plan, the Triple-Gable subtype is very similar to the Side Entrance Armory subtype. The subtype's façade is located on the long wall of the rectangular footprint, the entrances are situated at the center and in one corner of the building accessing a corridor style entrance. The Triple-Gable subtype is visually distinctive from the other subtypes. The strikingly unique feature of the subtype is the construction of the monitor roof over the drill hall. Eschewing the typically flat-roof monitor, the two Triple-Gable examples feature a series of three gables with flaring eaves. Multi-light windows fill the gable ends. Though extensive additions to Lexington have lessened the similarity between the two, both originally were identical in size at 15,322 square feet. Constructed of red brick and concrete, these armories embody the Cold War mindset of cost and functionality. Armories in the Triple-Gable subtype are:

Fulton
Lexington

The Springfield Armory is exceptional in its size and asymmetrical shape. It was built in 1962 as a lone example of an armory designed by Johnson sandwiched between two built by Barnes and Associates in 1961 and two additional by Barnes in 1963 after Johnson. It has been modified three times and does not fit a subtype in this MPDF.

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N/A

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Property Type Significance

Armories nominated under this MPDF will be locally significant under Criterion A: Military and Criterion C: Architecture. Militarily, these buildings represent proliferation of a civilian-based trained force developed to support federal objectives. Prior to WWII, militia or National Guard recruitment and support were derived primarily from state-defined needs. As fear of Soviet power grew following the war, the United States worked to develop a peace-time force that could be called when needed. It looked to states to recruit additional National Guard units and to build additional armories to support those units.

Recognizing that federal demand far outweighed state need, the NGB campaigned for a series of federal funding allocations to allay costs of building additional armories. The bureau also commissioned standardized plans that would be economical, quick to construct, and adjustable to meet local needs. The NGB's desire for economical armories coincided with the post-war proliferation of modern architecture with its emphasis on clean lines, mass produced materials, and functionalism.

As pointed out in the historic context, the armories associated with the early Cold War reflect the Modern Movement after the construction hiatus of World War II. Property types discussed here are an elaboration of the Early Cold War Standardized Armories. Armories in this MPDF are from the early part of the Cold War (1954 to 1965) and are distinct architectural types compared to later date Cold War armories. All Missouri armory resources from this period may be locally significant except those with modifications that have altered the original exterior surface, fenestration, overall shape and interior drill hall space.

Armories eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through this MPDF must clearly demonstrate in design and construction elements of National Defense requirements, the American economy, and social events characteristics of the era. Eligible armories are significant under Criterion A for military, and Criterion C for architecture. Under Criterion A (Military) armories must embody the enlarged federal defense establishment necessary to counter the Soviet Union. The armories convey the defensive urgency to increase the state National Guards and the modernist armories to house them. Because the federal government agreed to fund the construction of additional armories, significant examples must be typical of the Cold War Era where simplicity in design, single-story boxes with flat roofs, and construction techniques, cement block and brick and ribbon windows, prevailed. Armories in the category were built to train National Guard forces for a Federal mission as a reserve to the US Army. The state mission remained but was of secondary importance to National Defense needs.

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Under Criterion C (Architecture) armories must reflect the early Modern design trend toward utility and cost. These armories must use the construction methods, materials, and designs common to the Post-War period. Early Missouri Cold War armories share physical characteristics of form, size, and location that define the property type and subtype. All of these contribute to understanding why the Cold War armory was built as a Modern Movement building by the federal government.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for armories eligible under Criterion A (military) begins with the date of construction and spans the period of the Cold War when these armories housed units. These armories were built when the Cold War was at its most dire from 1954 to 1965, and a need for a large National Guard was a national instead of a state necessity. The period of significance for armories eligible under Criterion C (architecture) is the date of construction.

General Registration Requirements

Property integrity is important to assess the types and subtypes as eligible resources for the National Register. Eligible property must have the common qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To qualify for eligibility on the National Register, a Cold War Center Entrance, Side Entrance, Offset Entrance, and Triple-Gable armory must retain:

- Historic form and roof line
- Historic exterior materials
- Historic fenestration
- Interior drill hall
- Basic interior configuration of corridors and offices

Location and Setting

The armory location and setting contribute to the integrity of the resource's eligibility under this MPDF. The importance of the location is to convey a feeling of connection for why the building is located in this spot instead of the other side of town. Previous armories were located wherever a rental building or land was available therefore space around the armory was not an important characteristic by itself. Typically this was the center of town during the pre-automobile period and National Guard training was limited to the armory. Later, WPA/Art Deco armories and the Early Cold War Standardized Armories, were located on the periphery of town due to a requirement for more land and easy access to good roads. Additional

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N/A

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land allowed for a larger building and secure parking space for unit vehicles. Non-secure areas around the armory are devoted to private parking and small-unit training.

Not uncommonly, many Cold War armories were located on the outskirts of town. However, 30 years later, the town has grown up around it. This should not negatively affect eligibility if the armory is on its original site but now in a high density neighborhood.

An element of location is the association between the town and the armory characterized by the armory name. Armories are traditionally associated with a community more than with the official name of the armory. For example, the "Portageville Armory" is officially the Camden Bock Armory but locals use the Camden Bock name.

Design

Integrity of design should convey to the viewer the functionality and simplicity of the building and important activities that contribute to the role the armory plays in the community. The most characteristic feature of the armory is the drill hall. This is needed because the military training in the armory necessitates a large space for assemblies. In addition to the military need for a drill hall, all armories since the Depression Era have a requirement to serve the town as community centers. Many local groups make use of the facility for a variety of purposes from weddings to public gatherings.

The most important and easily distinguished characteristics for this type are its form, fenestration, exterior finish, roof form, and interior drill hall arrangement. For eligibility, these armories must retain the original look of quickly constructed, low cost utility buildings indicative of the early Cold War years. Therefore, the roof line must be unchanged, the look of angular mass preserved, and fenestration untouched or slightly modified in the case of replacement windows and doors of the same size and look. Design must be considered as a whole so that it reflects the importance of the concept and time period.

Contributing to the design of the armory is the space around it and the large area devoted to unit vehicles called the motor pool area. Associated spaces like motor pools may be contributing sites to nominated properties. Temporary structures of any type are not considered contributing elements to the design of the armory. Outdoor static displays such as decommissioned tanks, artillery, vehicles, and planes of all types are an exception, as they do represent contributing objects. Many of these reflect past or present functions of the armory and should be regarded as contributing resources to the nominated property if they mirror the type of unit originally occupying the armory. For example, an M60 "Patton" Tank

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next to an armory that was originally built for an armor unit might be considered contributing depending if it was placed on the property at the time of dedication.

Materials and Workmanship

Materials and workmanship combine to create the physical characteristics of this property type as an example of the Early Cold War era. The subtypes are uniformly of concrete block with brick cladding; the one exception is the Carthage Armory. All are built on a concrete slab most often without basements except for the Cape Girardeau Armory with a basement that allows entry from the parking lot. Roofs are typically flat with low parapets. Most fenestration is arranged in groups or rows of ribbon windows.

One of the characteristics of this property type is standardization and cost. There was little room for artistic expression due to 1950's Modernists' stress on minimal ornamentation. Local architects expanded the design as circumstances allowed but cost and speed of construction were factors that required the use of the latest techniques in modern construction requiring little master craftsmanship.

Alterations to the basic exterior shape of the armory or extensive use of non-historic materials to replace original fabric of the building may potentially add to loss of integrity and loss of integrity and remove the armory from eligibility. The original interior floor plan that surrounds the drill hall is an important characteristic of the Standardized armory type. Altering minor interior walls but retaining the general layout of the "U" shape of offices and rooms around the drill hall is not a potential disqualifier.

Feeling and Association

Feeling and association are a property's expression or historic sense of place of a particular place in time. The Missouri Cold War Center, Side, Offset Entrance, and Triple-Gable subtypes that have not been greatly modified and retain the feeling of the 1950's and 60's when the Cold War was at its height may be eligible. The uniform flat roofs, the box-like wings and angles, metal windows, and slab floor reflect the urgency to build new armories quickly for national defense.

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G. Geographical Data

This MPDF covers the Early Cold War Standardized Armories built in Missouri, and concentrates on those armories built during the Cold War years, 1954 to 1965. These armories are located in the Missouri counties of: Audrain, Cape Girardeau, Jackson, McDonald, Saline, New Madrid, Franklin, Jasper, Perry, Barton, Vernon, Johnson, Henry, Cole, Randolph, Callaway, Lafayette, Madison, St. Francois, Warren, Phelps, Ray, Jefferson, and Greene.

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H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Since the 1990's, several studies have addressed the nomination and status of Modern style buildings and armories. In 1994, Gerber authored the Legacy Cold War Project report Coming in From the Cold, Military Heritage in the Cold War. In this study she discussed Modern Cold War properties and the criteria for nomination to the Register. Several examples of Cold War historic resources cited in the study included "hangars, radar stations, launch control centers, garages, administration buildings, chapels, libraries, dormitories, family housing." National Guard Armories are comparable to the groups listed as dormitories and administration buildings. The main consideration for Cold War eligibility is that the buildings illustrate the Cold War Period and possess integrity of place, design, feeling and association.

According to Lavin, in the 1998 Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties, armories of all subtypes and subtypes fall into the theme of military buildings during the Cold War. Military buildings in general are grouped with a wide range of facilities controlled by the United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Under the FORSCOM category, National Guard Armories are listed as a special grouping under Reserve Components which includes facilities for "training and readiness of the Guard."

Several themes in the Lavin study cover the National Guard Armory. The theme of Operational Forces covers all active duty and reserve component forces and all the training and support needed to maintain unit strength. Another theme under the Operational title is Facility Types Organized by Command. Here the heading of "Reserve Components" includes National Guard Armories. According to Lavin, National Guard Armories clearly fall into the Cold War Period theme of Cold War Military-Industrial properties.

Another Multiple Property Document completed in 2002 by Ford covers the Cold War properties controlled by the Kansas National Guard. Ford refers to the Midcentury Modern armories as "Nickell's Armories" connecting the large number of Cold War armories with the long serving Adjutant General of the Kansas Guard Brigadier General Joe Nickell. Ford correctly identifies "Nickell's Armories" as distinct and specific to the Cold War Period although no detailed descriptions are provided to identify "Nickell's Armories" aside from date of construction. Ford also makes the connection between the 1950's push for more state armories financed by the federal government and the government's need for additional Guard units. Ford places some but not all Kansas Armories, which are not specified, in Criterion A, in Community Planning and Development and Military, and in Criterion C, in Architecture as local representatives of National trends and styles.

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In 2008 two studies were published on Cold War buildings. One by Moore dealt with the evolution of the US Army Reserve Centers which have their origin in National Guard armory design. The other is by Burns and McDonnell, a study of Cold War Armory Historical Contexts.

The Moore study was of great value up to the point where Army Reserve Centers separate from National Guard building theory. This MPDF uses the Moore study because it provides more detail about early National Guard armory design and the gradual lead into the Cold War period building form.

The next 2008 report anticipated the interest in Midcentury Modern buildings across the nation, the design firm of Burns and McDonnell produced a national study on armory context in 2008. In the "Final Armory Historic Context" Burns and McDonnell discuss aspects of Midcentury Modern development and how national, economic, and political events influenced the construction of so many modernist armories across the US.

In 2012, Hampton evaluated Midcentury Modern buildings for the Defense Legacy Program. Building on the National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and National Register Bulletin 22, Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years Hampton discusses the eligibility of buildings under National Register Criterion C, for significance in architecture as representing national trends and styles. However, he notes in the study that this does not preclude a case for Midcentury Modern military buildings being considered under Criterion A for Historical events and historical trends or patterns.

The identification and evaluation of armory types and subtypes were based on existing data from three primary sources: architectural and historic surveys of Missouri armories, Missouri National Register eligibility assessment files, and published works. The architectural and historic survey files, eligibility assessment files and copies of National Register nominations are maintained by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Building surveys were available from the Missouri Army National Guard for 26 out of the 30 buildings in the sample. Basic information about the armories including name, location, dates of construction, materials and significant building features were noted. The system of armory types described in Wiegers was the basis for this study and was refined by adding a new armory type and three subtypes.

The MPDF Cold War Armories of Missouri, 1954 to 1965 was prepared during a period from 2013 to 2014. The survey was sponsored by the Missouri Army National Guard, Department of Public Safety. The Missouri State Historic

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Preservation Office generated guidance on eligibility and formatting. All armories in the study were visited and photographed. A number of resources were visited in preparation of this MPDF: The Missouri State Historical Society, The Missouri State Archive, the Missouri National Guard Museum of Military History, The Missouri National Guard Environmental Office, the St. Louis History Museum and Archive, and The National Archives and Record Agency.

Published reports of value for this MPDF include: Burns, Clinton S. and Robert E. McDonnell. Final Armory Historic Context. 2008; Ford, Susan Jezak. National Guard Armories of Kansas. National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form. 2002; Gerber, Coming in From the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War. 1994; Hampton, Historic Context for Evaluating Mid-Century Modern Military Buildings. 2012; Lavin, Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties. 1998; Moore, Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers, 2008; Sherfy, Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years. National Register Bulletin 22. 1998.

Acknowledgement: Individuals who contributed to this MPDF include Rebecca Rost, Amanda Burke, Jonathan Harwood, Michelle Diedrich, of the Missouri Historic Preservation Office; Regina Meyer of the Missouri National Guard; Greg Smith of Piquette Research; Tiffany Patterson, Missouri State Parks; and Joy Flanders, Central Methodist University.

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2. Nevada – Castellated
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4. T-Shaped Floor Plan – Concept Drawing
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7. Standardized Armory – Mexico
8. Standardized Armory – Jackson – Includes Offset Subtype Floor Plan
9. Standardized Armory – Independence
10. Standardized Armory – Anderson
11. Standardized Armory – Marshall
12. Standardized Armory – Portageville
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16. Standardized Armory – Cape Girardeau
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35. Post-Standardized Armory – Kennett
36. Post-Standardized Armory – Aurora

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Figure 1: Vernacular Armory, Perryville



Figure 2: Castellated Armory, Nevada



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Figure 3: WPA/Art Deco Armory, Columbia

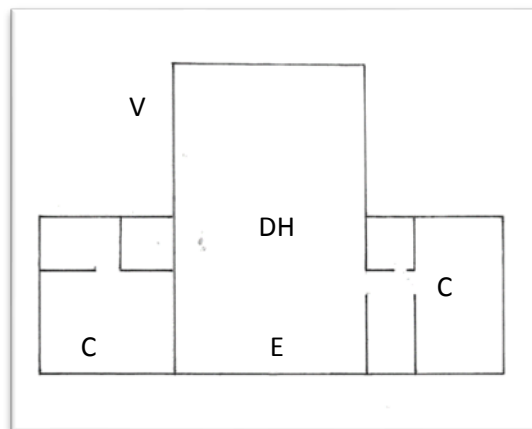


Concept Drawings

(Courtesy of Moore)

Figure 4: T-Shape Floor Plan

E – Entrance; DH – Drill Hall; V – Vehicle Entrance; C – Classrooms/Offices



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Figure 5: H-Shape Floor Plan

E – Entrance; DH – Drill Hall; V – Vehicle Entrance; note similarity to T-Shape, with addition; C – Classrooms/Offices

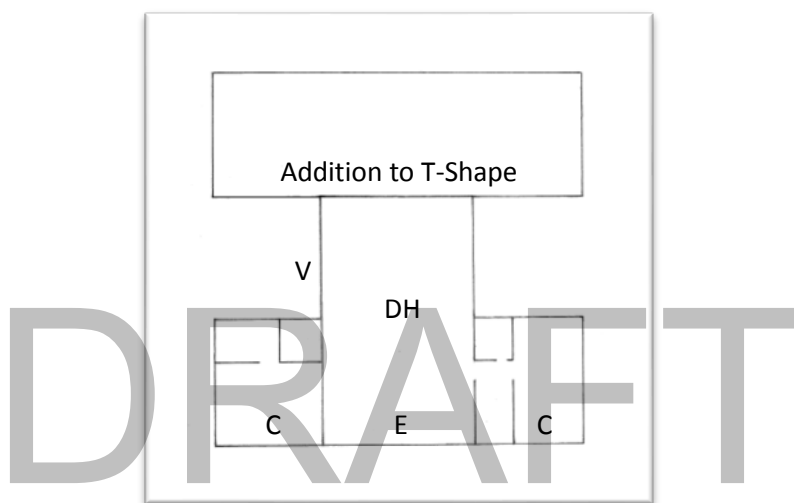
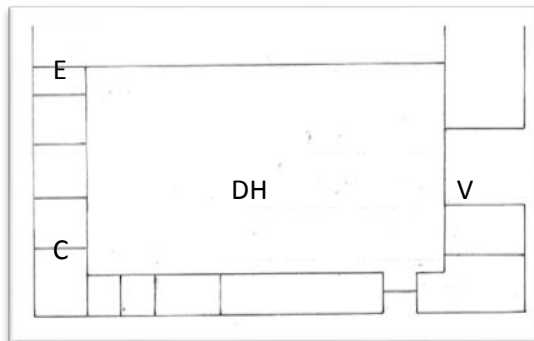
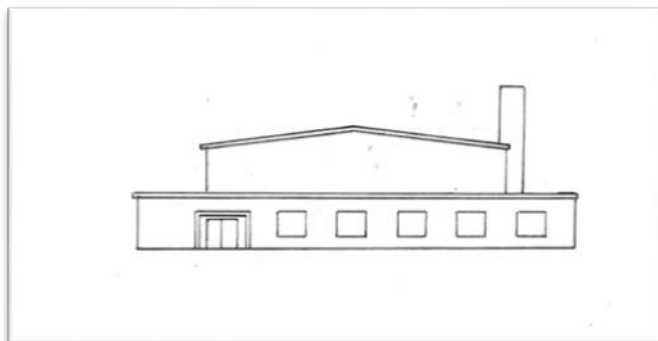


Figure 6: Type D Frontal and Floor Plan

E – Entrance; DH – Drill Hall; V – Vehicle Entrance; C – Classrooms/Offices



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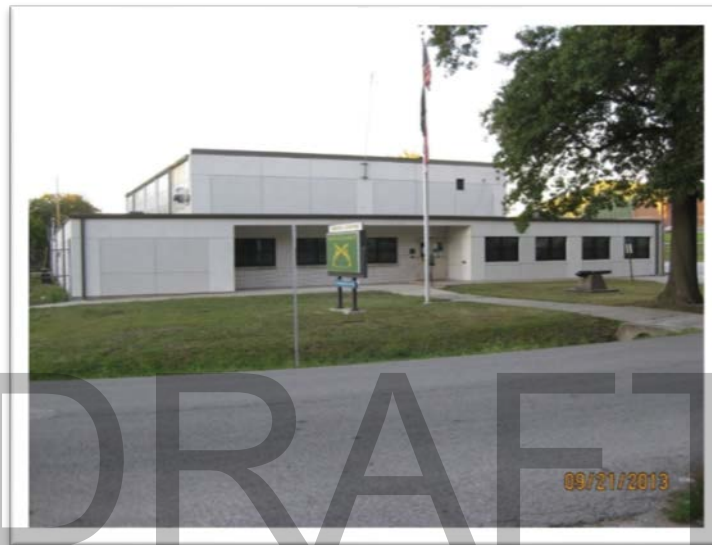
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Standardized Era Armories in Chronological Order

Figure 7: Standardized Offset Entrance Armory at Mexico



Mexico Armory, Oblique View



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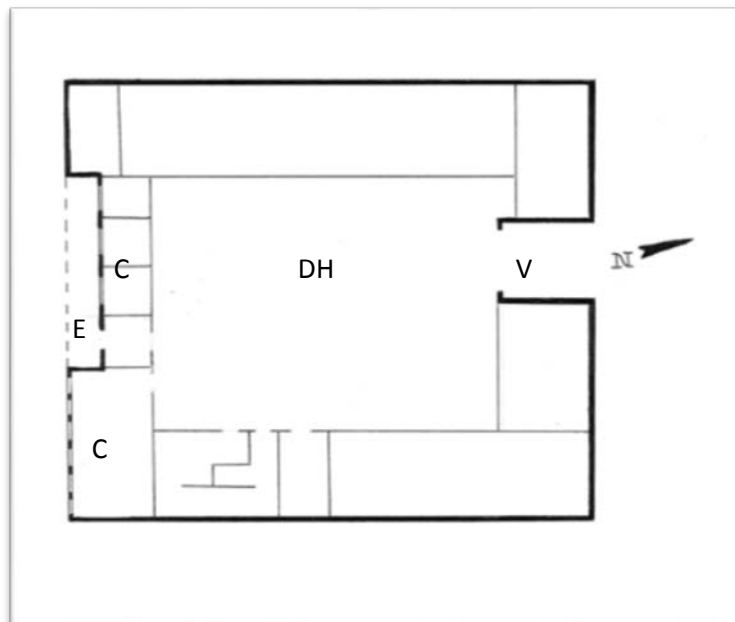
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 8: Standardized Offset Entrance Armory at Jackson



Offset Entrance Subtype Floor Plan - Jackson

E – Entrance; DH – Drill Hall; V – Vehicle Entrance; C – Classroom/Offices



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Figure 9: Standardized Offset Entrance Armory at Independence



Independence Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 10: Standardized Offset Entrance Armory at Anderson



Anderson Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 11: Standardized Offset Entrance Armory at Marshall



Marshall Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 12: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Portageville



Portageville Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 13: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at St. Clair



St. Clair Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 14: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Carthage



Carthage Armory, Oblique View



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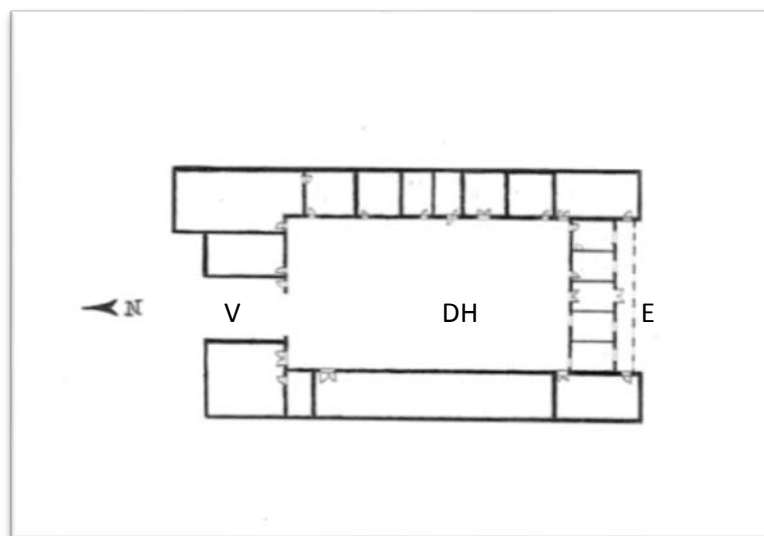
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 15: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Perryville (Brockington)



Central Entrance Subtype Floor Plan - Perryville

E – Entrance; DH – Drill Hall; V – Vehicle Entrance



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Figure 16: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Cape Girardeau



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Cape Girardeau Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 17: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Lamar



Lamar Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 18: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Nevada



Nevada Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 19: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Warrensburg



Warrensburg Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 20: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Clinton



Clinton Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 21: Standardized Central Entrance Armory at Jefferson City



Jefferson City Armory, Oblique View



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Figure 22: Standardized Side Entrance Armory at Moberly



Moberly Armory, Oblique View



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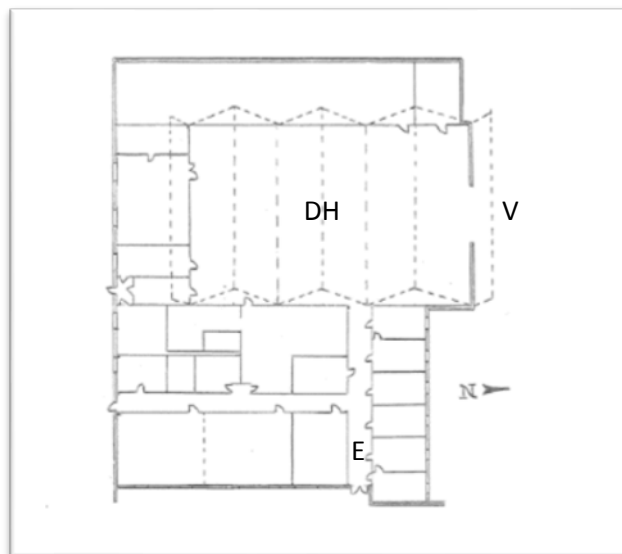
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 23: Standardized Triple-Gable Armory at Fulton



Triple Gable Subtype Floor Plan - Fulton

E – Entrance; DH – Drill Hall; V – Vehicle Entrance



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Missouri

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Figure 24: Standardized Triple-Gable Armory at Lexington



Lexington Armory, Oblique View



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Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 25: Standardized Side Entrance Armory at Fredericktown



Fredericktown Armory, Oblique View



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Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 26: Standardized Side Entrance Armory at Farmington



Farmington Armory, Oblique View



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Missouri

County and State

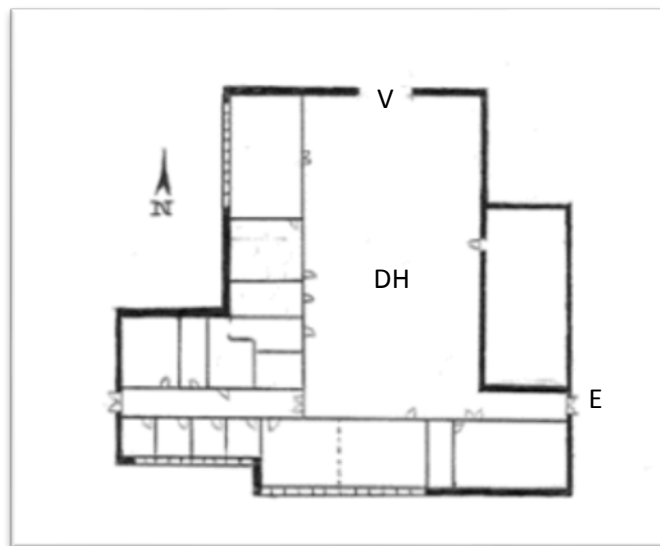
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 27: Standardized Side Entrance Armory at Warrenton



Side Entrance Subtype Floor Plan - Warrenton

E – Entrance; DH – Drill Hall; V – Vehicle Entrance



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 27

Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 28: Standardized Side Entrance Armory at Rolla



Rolla Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 28

Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 29: Standardized Side Entrance Armory at Richmond



Richmond Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 29

Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 30: Standardized Side Entrance Armory at De Soto



De Soto Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 31: Standardized Armory at Springfield



Springfield Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Post-Standardized Era Armories in Chronological Order

Figure 32: Post-Standardized Armory at Kansas City



Kansas City Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 32

Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 33: Post-Standardized Armory at Joplin



Joplin Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 33

Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 34: Post-Standardized Armory at Hannibal



Hannibal Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 35: Post-Standardized Armory at Kennett



Kennett Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 35

Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 36: Post-Standardized Armory at Aurora



Aurora Armory, Oblique View



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 36

Early Cold War Standardized Armories 1954-65

Name of Property

Missouri

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Front Cover

Concept Drawing, Two Unit Standardized Armory – Reisner and Urbahn

